Indonesia has traditionally been a significant influence in the evolution of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the definition of its international policy. The Indonesian factor played one of the key roles in the formation of ASEAN. The years of Indonesia's chairmanship in ASEAN were marked by the adoption of documents of historical significance for the Association. Among them: the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and the ASEAN Declaration of Consent (1976), the first announced decision of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers on the development of a Code of Conduct for Parties in the South China Sea (1996), the ASEAN II Declaration of Consent (2003), Bali Declaration on the ASEAN Community in the Global Community of Nations (2011) and a number of others. By building the ASEAN vector of its policy, Indonesia seeks to solve a number of important, strategic tasks: to promote the transformation of ASEAN into a subject international player capable of not only stopping the negative impact of global development processes on Southeast Asia, but also developing mechanisms to increase the competitiveness of the Association as a single whole in adverse external conditions. This attitude is reinforced by Jakarta's active foreign policy on issues of great importance to ASEAN. During the years of the Cold War, Indonesia actively joined in the settlement of the Cambodian problem (it is enough to recall the Kuantan formula of 1980). This line continued after the end of the Cold War. Without listing all the achievements of Indonesian foreign policy, it suffices to list only a few: Jakarta contributed to the rapprochement of the positions of the conflicting factions in Cambodia in 1997-1998, the reconciliation of Thailand and Cambodia in 2011. Indonesia took the lead in the South China Sea Working Meetings in the 1990s and also played a key role in the development of the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific, adopted in 2019. Despite the brilliant achievements, Indonesian foreign policy also has certain limitations, not least due to the inertia of influence on it by the Non-Aligned Movement, which played one of the key roles in shaping Jakarta's foreign policy goal-setting and its actions in the international arena. An analysis of the achievements and limitations of Indonesian foreign policy during the Indonesian ASEAN Presidency is the purpose of this study.